

Community Gap Analysis 2024



Report for the Legislature
January 2025

Executive Summary

Idaho code 20-216 requires an annual joint report between the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) and the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) that describes the gap in state funding available to address the needs of all moderate and high-risk probationers and parolees living within the state of Idaho.

Highlights

The active population of moderate to high-risk supervised individuals in FY2024 included 7,586 individuals.

Substance Use:

- 3,805 (50%) individuals were identified as needing substance use treatment.
- 3,341 (41%) received substance use disorder services through Medicaid.
- \$28,716,815 in substance use services were billed to Medicaid, or \$8,595 per person.
- \$151,037 state funded dollars were spent towards substance use services, or \$45 spent per person.

Mental Health:

- 2,316 (31%) individuals were identified as having mental health concerns.
- 2,312 (30%) received mental health services through Medicaid.
- \$13,337,481 in mental health services were billed to Medicaid, or \$5,769 per person.
- \$196,938 state funded dollars were spent towards substance use services, or \$85 spent per person.

Gap in Service:

- 468 (6%) did not receive any funding for substance use or mental health treatment through Medicaid.
- If every moderate to high-risk individual on probation and parole with an identified service need received funding through Medicaid and received either mental health treatment (average \$5,737 per person) or substance abuse treatment (average \$8,185 per person), the gap could be as high as \$3,900,382.
- The above represents the gap if individuals needed either substance abuse or mental health treatment, individuals may not be required to complete treatment, may have received it in a prior year, or may have violated conditions of their supervision too quickly and returned to jail prior to seeking treatment.

Methodology

Several sources of information were used in the creation of this report.

- Data concerning all individuals on probation or parole during FY2024 were extracted from the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC) case management system including demographic data (age and gender), and substance use and mental health assessments.
- IDOC provided a list of all individuals on probation and parole during FY2024 to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) Division of Medicaid. After matching the file with Medicaid information, IDHW provided whether individuals were enrolled in Medicaid and amounts of substance use or mental health expenditures throughout the fiscal year.
- IDOC and IDHW Substance Use Disorder teams each provided state-funded substance use and mental health treatment expenditures tracked within Idaho's Web Infrastructure for Treatment Services (WITS) system for individuals on probation or parole.
- The resulting data sets were shared with the Idaho State Controller's Office (SCO) through Insight, Idaho's integrated data system. Insight allows the SCO to link data from separate agencies.
- Together, IDOC, IDHW and the Insight team were able to determine the dollar amount spent on treatment services and the gap in individuals needing, but not receiving, any substance use or mental health services in FY2024.

Moderate to High-Risk Demographics

In FY2024, 7,586 probationers and parolees had LSI-R scores that indicated that they had a moderate to high risk to recidivate. This was 32.0% of the supervised population.

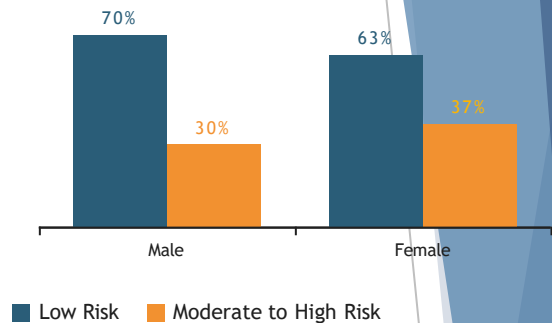
• **Age:** The moderate to high-risk group was slightly younger than the low-risk group (average age of 39 compared to 41).

• **Gender:** A higher portion of females were moderate to high risk than males (37% compared to 30%).

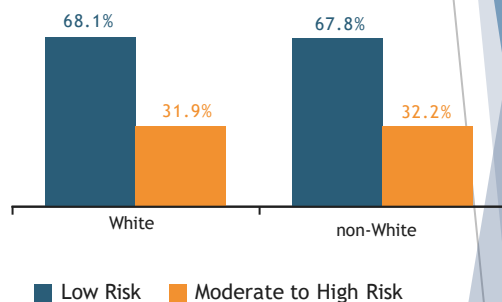
• **Race/Ethnicity:** Non-white individuals were slightly more likely to be moderate to high risk than white individuals (32.2% to 31.9%).

• **District:** The percentage of individuals by district who were moderate to high risk varied. Districts 3, 4, and 5 each had less than 30% that were moderate to high risk, whereas District 6 was closer to half.

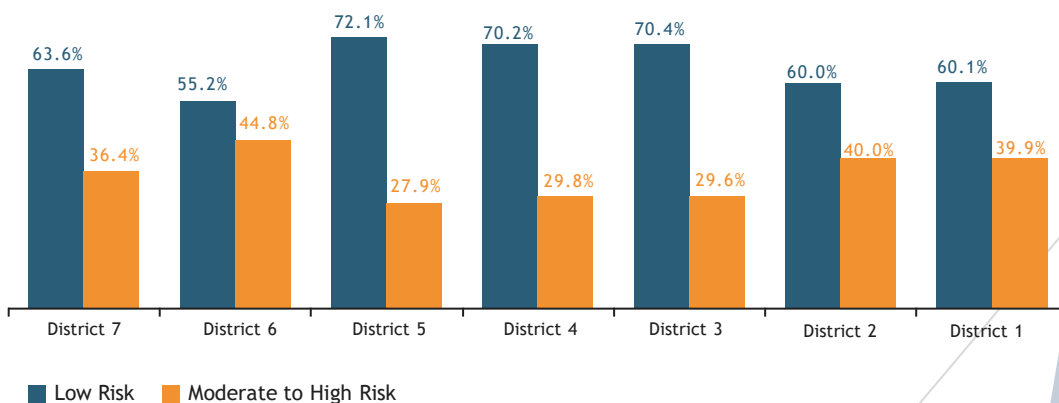
Gender %



Race %



District %



State Substance Use Disorder Funds

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) funding from the IDOC budget provided support for services for just over 1,400 individuals of all risk levels in FY2024. Some people needed more than one service.

About \$465.29 was spent per person.

Treatment Services

Service Name	Total Paid Amount	# Instances	# People	Average Per Instance	Average Per Person
Adult Detox	\$7,223.58	10	8	\$722.36	\$902.95
Adult Residential	\$22,752.69	31	2	\$733.96	\$11,376.35
Alcohol or Drug Assessment	\$348,715.74	1,301	1,255	\$268.04	\$277.86
Intensive Outpatient (Individual)	\$3,737.07	65	12	\$57.49	\$311.42
OP and IOP (Group)	\$147,318.76	2,391	103	\$61.61	\$1,430.28
Outpatient (Education)	\$60.00	3	3	\$20.00	\$20.00
Outpatient (Individual)	\$35,969.56	665	103	\$54.09	\$349.22
Telehealth	\$900.00	177	17	\$5.08	\$52.94
	\$566,677.40	4,643	1,344	\$122.05	\$421.63

Recovery Support Services

Service Name	Total Paid Amount	# Instances	# People	Average Per Instance	Average Per Person
Adult Safe & Sober Housing	\$6,727.50	82	21	\$82.04	\$320.36
Case Management	\$58,024.86	762	508	\$76.15	\$114.22
Drug/Alcohol Testing	\$11,353.50	873	66	\$13.01	\$172.02
Interpreter Services	\$7,921.00	45	42	\$176.02	\$188.60
Recovery Coaching	\$1,621.97	39	12	\$41.59	\$135.16
Staffing (Planned Facilitation)	\$1,447.67	120	30	\$12.06	\$48.26
Transportation Flat Fee	\$516.00	1	1	\$516.00	\$516.00
Travel for Professionals (1 unit	\$1,298.00	137	137	\$9.47	\$9.47
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	\$88,910.50	2,059	646	\$43.18	\$137.63

Grand Total	\$655,587.90	6,702	1,409	\$97.82	\$465.29
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State Mental Health Funds

There were 114 probationers and parolees of all risk levels who received various mental health care services in FY2024 funded through state IDHW funding. Some people received multiple services. Most of the clients received group psychosocial rehab, community based rehabilitative services, or nursing services.

Service Received	# Instances	# People
BH Treatment Plan	24	20
Behavioral Health Nursing Services	267	34
Case Management - Behavioral Health	139	30
Case Management - Substance Abuse	1	1
Community Based Rehabilitative Services	288	40
Crisis Follow Up	55	24
Crisis Intervention Non-mobile response	91	34
Crisis Intervention Non-mobile response Co-Responder	2	1
Established Outpatient, 15 minutes	2	2
Established Outpatient; 10 minutes	1	1
Established Outpatient; 25 minutes	113	27
Established Outpatient; 40 minutes	31	14
Group Psychotherapy, other than of a multiple-family group	262	19
Group Skill Training	43	10
Injection	4	2
Mobile Response Crisis Intervention	24	9
Mobile Response Crisis Intervention Co-Response	11	4
New Outpatient; 60 minutes	3	3
Non-Crisis Services	26	16
Psychiatric Diagnostic Evaluation	16	12
Psychiatric Diagnostic Evaluation with Medical Services	3	3
Psychotherapy, 30 minutes	4	4
Psychotherapy, 45 minutes	10	4
Psychotherapy, 60 minutes	80	11
	1,500	114

Summary

In FY2024, there were approximately 7,600 Idahoans supervised as moderate to high risk on probation and parole with substance abuse or mental health needs, and over 90% received funding for services. If every moderate to high-risk person on probation and parole with an identified behavioral health need received treatment funded through Medicaid, the gap in coverage would be over \$3.9 million. However, some may not be required to receive treatment and consequently may not seek it on their own, others return to incarceration before seeking treatment, or they may receive treatment through sources other than Medicaid.



For questions about this
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